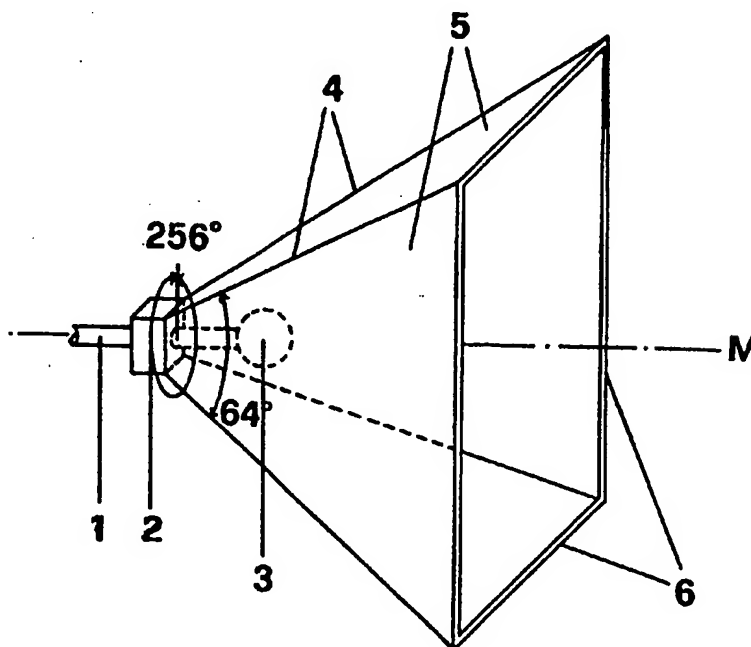




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(54) Title: PYRAMIDAL REFLECTOR HAVING A RADIATION SOURCE ON ITS AXIS



(57) Abstract

The reflector device comprises an internal structure having a regular specular pyramidal shape (4), consisting in a plurality of isosceles triangles (5), so as to show at the basis of said pyramid a regular polygon shape with three or more sides (6), said triangles (5) having a sum of the vertex angles of about 256° and a constant inclination of about 32° with respect to the central axis (M) where the light or heat source (3) is provided, so as to produce a multipolar, not dazzling reflexion.

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Pyramidal reflector having a radiation source on its axis

The present invention concerns a reflector device having an internal structure in the shape of a regular pyramid, whose specular surfaces consist of isosceles, equal triangles, with a light or heat source provided onto the central median axis.

It is well known that there are reflectors having different shapes, provided with curve specular structures like parts of spheres, paraboloids, ellipsoids and others, having the purpose of concentrating the light in dazzling beams.

It is the aim of the present invention to realize a reflector device that emits a homogeneous and wide, concentrated but not dazzling light flow.

The aim set forth is reached by means of the device according to the present invention, comprising an internal specular surface having the shape of a regular pyramid consisting of a plurality of isosceles triangles so as to have at the basis of said pyramid a shape of a regular polygon; the sum of the angles at the vertex of said triangles is of about 256° and the inclination is constant

- about 32° - with respect to the central axis, where the light or heat source is provided, so as to produce a multipolar and not dazzling reflection.

For increasing the light concentration and efficiency, the specular surfaces of said isosceles triangles may be slightly concave instead of being plane.

The advantages of the device according to the present invention mainly consist in:

- a high light and heat efficiency when compared to the known devices, with a consequent saving of energy;
- a wide lighting angle;
- it may be applied to practically any kind of light, in fixed systems or on vehicles;
- the possibility of using linear or tubular light sources, with a series of reflectors;
- the possibility of miniaturizing said device for pocket brands and similar.

The present invention will be explained more in detail hereinbelow according to the enclosed drawings, in which two embodiments are shown.

Figures 1 and 2 show an axonometric and transparent view of two variants of the reflector device with an internal structure in the shape of a regular pyramid having

respectively a square and octagonal basis, and with a light or heat source on the central median axis.

The enclosed figures show a reflector device with an internal structure in the shape of a regular pyramid, having a square or a polygon basis with a plurality of sides, comprising:

- a rod 1, fixed or sliding along the median axis M, for supporting the light source 3 in central position;
- a sleeve 2 through which said rod 1 passes, connected to the structure 4 of the reflector;
- a structure 4 of the reflector having the shape of a regular pyramid, consisting of a plurality of isosceles specular triangles 5, and the angles at the vertex, in correspondence with said sleeve 2, reach a sum of 256° when they are inclined of 32° with respect to the median axis M; said inclination remains constant even if the number of said isosceles triangles, and therefore the base polygon of said pyramidal shape - side 6 - varies;
- a light or heat source 3, placed at the centre of the pyramidal shape onto said median axis M, so as to determine a multipolar emission due to the reflexion onto said isosceles specular triangles 5.

Of course, in possible variants of the present invention the number of the sides 6 of said base polygon and therefore the number of said isosceles triangles 5 and the

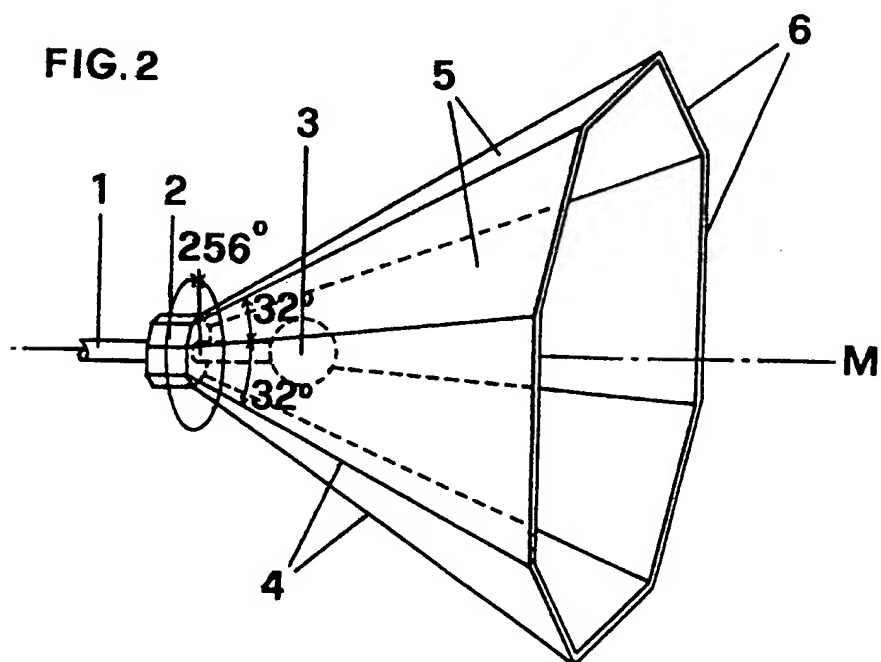
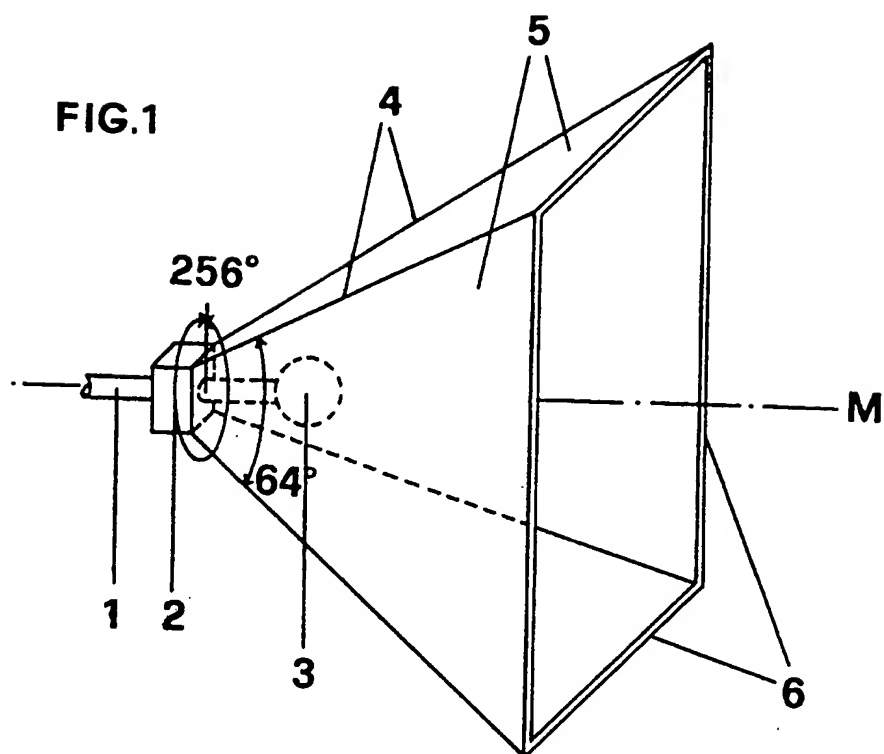
pyramidal shapes of the structure 4 may change from three to any other number, maintaining the regular structure of the base polygon and the sum of the angles of the vertex of the isosceles triangles 5, corresponding to about 256° , so as to be each 64° in case of a square pyramidal structure and 32° in the octagonal structure.

CLAIMS

1. A reflector device with an internal structure in the shape of a regular pyramid and a light or heat source onto the central median axis, characterized in:
 - a rod (1), fixed or sliding along the median axis (M), for supporting the light source (3) in central position;
 - a sleeve (2) through which passes said rod (1), connected to the structure (4) of the reflector;
 - a structure (4) of the reflector, in the shape of a regular pyramid, consisting of a plurality of isosceles, specular triangles (5), having angles at their vertex - in correspondence with said sleeve (2) - showing up a sum of about 256° when inclined and therefore of about 32° with respect to the median axis (M), said inclination remaining constant even if the number of said isosceles triangles varies and therefore also the base polygon of said pyramidal shape of side (6) varies;
 - a light or heat source (3), provided at the centre of the pyramidal shape onto said median axis (M), so as to determine, due to the reflexion onto said isosceles specular triangles (5), a multipolar emission.
2. A device according to claim 1, characterized in said specular surfaces of said isosceles triangles (5) being slightly concave so as to determine an increase of the light concentration and in the efficiency.

3. A device according to claim 1, characterized in variations from three to any number of the sides (6) of the base polygon of the pyramidal shape (4), and therefore of the number of said isosceles triangles (5), maintaining the regular structure of the base polygon and the sum of the angles at the vertex of the isosceles triangles (5) at 256° , so as to be each of 64° with a square pyramidal structure and of 32° with the octagonal structure.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 F21V7/05 F24C15/22		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 F21V F24C		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB,A,2 026 707 (EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY) 6 February 1980 see page 2, line 103 - page 3, line 15 see page 4, line 19 - line 23 see page 4, line 43 - line 51 see page 5, line 121 - line 129; figures 1A,3	1,3
A	GB,A,440 487 (DE MEY) 23 December 1935 see page 2, line 45 - line 61; figures 1-4	1
A	BE,A,459 203 (N.V. PHILIPS' GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN) 4 January 1946 see page 2, line 50 - line 56; figure 1	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 15 July 1994		Date of mailing of the international search report 25.07.94
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

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